

LIBRARY  
LIBRARY

# **ORRELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

---

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

## **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR 1951.**



**G. H. POTTER, M.O.H.**



# URBAN DISTRICT OF ORRELL

---



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1951.

---

Councillor J. A. SIMPKIN, J.P. (Chairman).

Councillor T. PARKINSON, Vice-Chairman).

Councillors D. BENNETT, J.P., P. BRADLEY, J. GASKELL, J.P.,  
J. GOULD, A. A. HESKETH, T. MURTON, W. NIXON,  
J. D. PEEL, S. PRESTON, J. T. SIMM.

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor J. T. SIMM, (Chairman), and all members of the  
Council.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health : Dr. G. H. POTTER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector : Mr. A. F. GREEN, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
ORRELL.

July, 1952.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Orrell Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of Orrell for the year 1951. It has been compiled, as in previous years in the manner recommended by the Ministry of Health.

I wish to thank the members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for the courtesy and consideration which they have always displayed towards me. I would also like to express my thanks to the Officials of the Council and especially to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. F. Green, for valuable help and co-operation received throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. POTTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres .. .. .	1,617
Population (Preliminary Census 1951) .. .. .	9,317
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population (Mid-1951)	9,317
Number of Inhabited Houses :—	
(a) Census 1931 .. .. .	1,682
(b) End of 1951 according to Rate Books .. .. .	2,898
Rateable Value .. .. .	£38,606
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£158

Orrell is a residential district in an agricultural area with middle and working class houses built largely along the main roads and backed by farm lands.

Coal mining, engineering and the cotton industry afford the chief employment. They are situated mainly outside the area.

VITAL STATISTICS.					<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Live Births	{	Legitimate .. .. .	142	73	69		
		Illegitimate .. .. .	2	2	—		
		Total .. .. .	144	75	69		
Still Births		.. .. .	2	—	2		
		Total .. .. .	2	—	2		
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	{	Legitimate .. .. .	1	1	—		
		Illegitimate .. .. .	—	—	—		
		Total .. .. .	1	1	—		
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	{	Legitimate .. .. .	1	1	—		
		Illegitimate .. .. .	—	—	—		
		Total .. .. .	1	1	—		
Total No. of Deaths .. .. .			116	67	49		
Adjusted Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ..					15.5		
Birth Rate for England and Wales .. .. .					15.5		
Adjusted Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ..					14.9		
Death rate for England and Wales .. .. .					12.5		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births ..					14.0		



The following is a statement showing comparative statistics for the years 1946-1951.

Live Births.		Deaths (all causes).		Stillbirths.		Maternal Morality.		Infant Mortality.		
								Total.	Neo-natal.	
		No. regis-tered.	Rate per 1000 popu-lation.	No. regis-tered.	Rate per 1000 total births.	No. of deaths regis-tered.	Rate per 1000 total births.	No. of deaths regis-tered.	Rate per 1000 live births.	
Year 1951	..	144	15.5	116	12.5	2	14	1	7	7
Year 1950	..	145	15.9	107	11.7	5	33	3	21	21
Year 1949	..	130	14.2	116	12.6	3	23	7	54	—
Year 1948	..	164	18.6	107	12.1	2	12	8	48	—
Year 1947	..	185	21.2	121	13.8	3	15	13	70	—
Year 1946	..	160	18.6	95	11.0	5	30	7	43	—
Avge. 5 years 1946-1950		—	17.7	—	12.3	—	22	—	48	—

Adjusted Live Birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.00)

Death-rate (comparability factor, 1.20)

..

..

15.5 per 1,000.

14.9 per 1,000.

The following table shows the chief causes of death and the number of deaths during 1951 compared with the figures for 1950:—

TABLE II.

	1950.	1951.
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	1	1
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	1
Measles .. .. .	—	—
Cancer .. .. .	19	20
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia .. .. .	—	1
Diabetes .. .. .	—	—
Vascular lesions of the nervous system .. ..	16	13
Coronary disease, Angina .. .. .	10	12
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	1	5
Other Heart Diseases .. .. .	17	16
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	2	2
Influenza .. .. .	1	5
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	3
Bronchitis .. .. .	9	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa .. .. .	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions .. .. .	—	—
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	2	—
Accident, Suicide and other violent causes ..	2	4
All other causes .. .. .	24	19
Totals.. ..	<u>107</u>	<u>116</u>

## 2.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

*Laboratory Arrangements.*—Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Pathological Department of the Wigan Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

*Ambulance Services.*—Infectious, non-infectious, accident and maternity cases are dealt with by the Motor Ambulances belonging to the Wigan Corporation under an agency agreement with the Lancashire County Council.

The arrangements are adequate and satisfactory.

*National Assistance Act, 1948.*—No action was taken under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

## 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply which is mainly derived from an old mine shaft at Dean Wood has continued to be most satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. Before being delivered to the mains the water is treated by means of rapid sand filtration to remove suspended solids and iron, aerated to remove excess sulphur dioxide, and dosed with caustic soda for softening, Calgon to prevent deposition of solids in mains, and finally chlorinated. Provision is made for the storage of 120,000 gallons or three-quarters of one day's supply.

The plant, which was completed during the year, operated satisfactorily.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*—Sewage is treated by Wigan County Borough at their sewage works at Hoscarr.

There are approximately 50 houses in the Abbey Lakes area not drained to a public sewer due to being below the level of the present sewerage system. Sewage disposal at these houses is by means of small septic tanks and filters, almost all of which are situated in the gardens of the houses, the effluent from these discharge into Dean Brook via the Council's sewer in Orrell Road.

*Sanitary Accommodation.*—At the end of the year there were remaining in the district 30 privy middens with 51 closets serving approximately 60 houses. A number of these houses are very old and sub-standard in many other ways and, while some other houses are below the level of the present drainage system conversion of privy middens to water closets is not practicable. There remains, however, a number of properties of good type and which are suitably situated for conversion to the water carriage system, but in spite of frequent representations the owners refuse to carry out the work of conversion.



It is pleasing to note, however, that during 1951 8 privies serving 12 dwelling houses were converted to water closets. In each case the Council made a grant of £6 per house to the owners toward the cost of the work.

*Public Cleansing.*—One ·7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam Refuse Collection Vehicle and six men were engaged on refuse collection, one man was also employed as waste paper baler and as part-time tip attendant. Refuse is disposed of by tipping along Captain's Clough on the southern boundary of the district. One difficulty experienced at this site is that the brook bounding the edge of the tip constantly becomes choked and fouled by children throwing objects from the tip into the brook. Another difficulty to contend with is that created by local contractors, tradesmen and others, depositing their refuse on the most convenient edge of the tip, the edge which, after much difficulty, had been soiled over. This will mean that either the refuse will have to be picked from the tip edge, or that the edge will again have to be soiled over.

Refuse collection has been seriously hampered by the gradual decline in the rate of renewal of worn-out dustbins. The number of dilapidated dustbins increases weekly, resulting in more and more refuse having to be shovelled off the ground into other receptacles before being taken out of yards and tipped into the refuse collection vehicle. During the summer months the rate of collection of dustbins was approximately 12 days, but during the winter the rate dropped to 21 days.

The collection of wastepaper was resumed in February and an extra vehicle was employed to collect waste paper from all shops within the district each Friday throughout the year. The response by the shopkeepers to this service was, almost without exception, very good and the greater volume of waste paper collected was from this source. A trailer was attached to the refuse collecting vehicle for paper put out by householders. It was pleasing to note that towards the end of the year more waste paper was being saved by householders for collection by the refuse collectors. The total weight of waste paper baled and despatched to the Board Mills during 1951 was 38 tons 17½ cwts., and the income received from the sale of this was £504.

No. of Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	30
„ Closets attached to Privy Middens	..	..		..	..	51
„ Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ Freshwater Closets	..	..	..	..	..	2,984
„ Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ Dry Ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ Moveable Ashbins for Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	2,922
„ Houses on Water Carriage System	..	..	..	..	..	2,847

*Summary of Dustbins, Ashpits and Privies Emptied, and Loads  
Removed during the Year.*

			1950.		1951.
No. of Ashpits Emptied	..	..	495	..	297
„ Dustbins Emptied	..	..	75,324	..	71,190
Loads of Refuse Removed	..	..	1,468	..	1,399

*Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*

No. of Premises Visited	..	..	..	..	884
„ Nuisances Discovered	..	..	..	..	515
„ Nuisances Abated	..	..	..	..	425
„ Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	165
„ Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	..	19
„ Legal Proceedings	..	..	..	..	Nil

The following inspections were carried out during the year under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts:—

Housing (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	..	..	429
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	131
Drainage	..	..	219
Dustbins	..	..	38
Accumulations	..	..	9
Paving of Yards and Passages	..	..	14
Keeping of Animals	..	..	3
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	5
Cinema, Inns	..	..	7
Workplaces	..	..	1
Enquiries after Infectious Disease	..	..	17
Refuse Collection	..	..	32
Refuse Disposal	..	..	32
Miscellaneous Inspections	..	..	21
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	1

*Schools.*—The six schools in the district are all supplied with a piped supply of water from the public supply and five are provided with separate water closets with separate provision for flushing. At one school, however, automatic flushing of the closets still exist, at another there is insufficient accommodation, senior girls at the school having to use the same block of water closets as the infant boys.



*Offensive Trades.*—There are no offensive trades in the district nor any premises in which rag flock is manufactured or sold.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—There are no common lodging houses in the district and no houses let in lodgings.

*Factories.*—There were 22 factories on the register at the end of the year, the majority of these being bakehouses and builders' yards employing few people. 39 Inspections were carried out throughout the year, and in only two cases were written informal notices served requiring minor defects to be remedied. No notification of defects or contraventions of the Factory Act, 1937, were received from the Factory Inspector.

*Tents, Vans and Sheds.*—There are no camping sites within the district and no moveable dwellings were licensed by the Council during the year. One caravan, even though an application by the owner for licensing was refused by the Council was still stationed on unlicensed land at the end of the year.

*Atmospheric Pollution.*—One smoke observation was made of the only factory chimney within the district. This was necessitated, it was afterwards learned, because of a breakdown in the boiler plant. Generally speaking, no nuisance is caused by this factory and liaison is maintained with the management.

*Swimming Baths and Pools.*—There are none in the district.

#### 4.—HOUSING.

This very important part of public health work continued to receive considerable attention during the year under review and 429 inspections of dwelling houses for housing defects were carried out. The chief defects found, particularly in the very old properties, were dampness, defective roofs, absence of adequate food storage and general dilapidations of the structure. A general reluctance of property owners to carry out even minor repairs to dwelling houses was markedly evident particularly at those properties considered to be sub-standard; however, in only 11 cases was it necessary to resort to formal action to secure that houses were made reasonably fit for human habitation. In some cases it was found that the delay experienced in securing repairs to dwelling houses was due to the contractors and not to the owners themselves. This delay is unfortunate for it results often in considerable hardship to the tenants and necessitates two, three or more inspections having to be made of the property.

*Statistics.*—44 Permanent traditional type houses were completed and tenanted at Rivers Street, Ash Grove and Cedar Grove.

3 Permanent traditional type houses were also constructed during the year by private individuals.

## 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1 (a)	Total No. of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	194
(b)	No. of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose .. .. .	429
2 (a)	No. of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. .. .	3
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	5
3	No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	5
4	No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	101

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .. 82

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	Nil.
2.	Number of dwelling houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit :—	
(a)	By owners .. .. .	Nil.
(b)	By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil.
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	11
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners .. .. .	9
(b)	By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil



(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	Nil.

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. ..	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit .. ..	Nil.

#### 4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .. .. .	6
(2) Number of families dwelling therein .. ..	12
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein .. ..	50
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. .. .	3
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .. .. .	1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	11

#### 5. HOUSING ACT, 1949.

*Schemes of private bodies or individuals.*      *Schemes of local authority.*

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted :—		
(a) by private individuals to local authority	1	.. —
(b) by local authority to Ministry ..	Nil.	.. Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses or other buildings affected .. .. .	1	.. —
(b) (1) Number of schemes approved by Ministry	Nil.	.. Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses or other buildings affected .. .. .	Nil.	.. Nil.
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes	Nil.	.. Nil.
(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year .. .. .	Nil.	.. Nil.
(d) Any other action taken (give brief particulars) ..	Nil.	.. Nil.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. The following number of inspections were carried out at food shops, and other food preparing premises during the year :—

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	20
Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ice Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	12
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grocers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	34
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	10
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	7

The Council resolved to adopt the Ministry of Food Model Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, and these came into operation within the district on the 3rd December. Copies of these byelaws were distributed to food shops and other food preparing premises and time was spent explaining the relevant points to most of the local traders. Also during the year, notices requesting persons not to take dogs into food shops were distributed, and, generally speaking, these notices and also the byelaws were very well received by the shopkeepers.

The following articles of food were inspected and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Tinned Ham	..	..	..	..	137 lb. 6 ozs.
Jellied Veal	..	..	..	..	8 lb.
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	4 lb.
Tinned Salmon	..	..	..	..	10 lb. 6 ozs.
Tinned Pears	..	..	..	..	1 lb. 3 ozs.

2. *Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.*—Licences to slaughter animals were issued to 10 slaughtermen under the provisions of the above Act.

3. *Milk and Dairies.*—The following licences were issued under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, and Regulations under the Act :—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of Dairies on the Register	..	..	..	1
No. of Milk Distributors on Register	..	..	..	30

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations,  
1949 :—

No. of Dealers' Licences issued—Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
„ Supplementary Licences issued—Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	6

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 :—

No. of Dealers' Licences issued—Pasteurised Milk .. ..	2
„ Dealers' Licences issued—Sterilised Milk .. ..	24
„ Supplementary Licences issued—Pasteurised Milk ..	7
„ Supplementary Licences issued—Sterilised Milk ..	5

Two samples of ungraded milk and two samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. The results in each case were satisfactory.

4. *Ice Cream*.—There is one manufacturer of ice cream and 15 premises registered for the sale of ice cream within the district. At only two premises is loose ice cream sold.

Four samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Of these, two samples taken from the same producer fell into category Grade 3, the remaining two samples taken from different producers fell into Grades 1 and 2.

5. *Meat*.—There is no slaughterhouse within the district. Notifications were received of only two pigs slaughtered under the self suppliers scheme, each one was examined. The butchers' shops in the district were inspected regularly and, in most cases, were found to be very satisfactory.

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

*Scarlet Fever*.—Six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1951, none of the cases were removed to hospital.

*Diphtheria*.—It is pleasing to note that for the fourth year in succession there were no cases of diphtheria notified.

During the year 136 pre-school children and 87 school children completed the full course of primary immunisation. In addition 148 children were given a secondary reinforcing injection.

*Pneumonia*.—14 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year.



*Measles.*—There was a large increase in the number of cases of measles notified, 113 cases during 1951 compared with 44 during 1950.

*Whooping Cough.*—There was an increase in the number of cases notified, 39 cases as against 13 during the preceding year.

*Erysipelas.*—Three cases of erysipelas were notified during the year.

*Cancer.*—There were 20 deaths certified as due to cancer during 1951.

*Acute Poliomyelitis.*—Two cases of acute paralytic poliomyelitis occurred during the year, both in children between the ages of 1 and 3 years. One case proved fatal.

In connection with the Biological Investigations of acute poliomyelitis undertaken by the Medical Research Council, and working in close co-operation with Dr. Parker, the Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory, at Manchester, three series of examination by means of sewer swabs were made of the water carriage system in the district. This investigation entailed a considerable amount of work in the department and expense to the Council, but in view of the national importance of the work the Council were pleased to be able to co-operate. The Medical Research Council and Dr. Parker expressed their appreciation of the attitude adopted in this matter.

*Food Poisoning.*—It is again pleasing to note that there was no outbreak of food poisoning in the district during the year.

*Disinfection.*—If the need for steam disinfection arises, the apparatus at Whelley Isolation Hospital may be utilised.

House disinfection is carried out by the Council after removal of infectious cases to hospital or after release of the patient from isolation at home. The method used is fumigation by formaldehyde.

*Tuberculosis.*—Seven new cases were notified during the year, four being cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and three cases being non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition, six cases were removed from the register, the persons having recovered or removed from the district.

This service is under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and Orrell cases attend at the Chest Clinic, Millgate, Wigan.

Notification of the disease is satisfactory and no action was necessary under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal of persons to hospital.



The following table shows the new cases of the disease and the deaths in age groups.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Age Periods.</i>		<i>New Cases.</i>						<i>Deaths.</i>				
		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>				
<i>Years.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
0	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
1	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
2	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
5	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
10	..	—	—	..	—	1	..	—	—	..	—	—
15	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
20	..	1	1	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
25	..	1	1	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
35	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
45	..	—	—	..	1	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
55	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	1	—	..	—	—
65	..	—	—	..	—	1	..	—	—	..	—	—
75 and upwards	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
Totals	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	1	—	..	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1951.

Notifiable Diseases.	Total cases at all ages.	Age Periods Years.								65 and over.	Total deaths.	Total cases removed to hospital from the district.	Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district.
		— 0	— 1	— 3	— 5	— 10	— 15	— 25	— 45				
	(a)										(b)	(c)	(d)
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	6	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) .. ..	113	6	23	53	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	39	4	11	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia Primary and Influenzal	14	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic .. ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Non-Paralytic Acute encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	178	12	36	70	49	2	1	—	4	4	—	3	1



